

Mapline

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The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at
The Newberry Library*

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Michigan Maps on Stationery



View of Monroe, Michigan issued by The Monroe Nursery (1914). Courtesy, State Archives of Michigan.

Everyone is familiar with the letterheads that decorate most of the stationery used today by government and business. Governments often grace the tops of their letters with official seals, heraldic crests, coats of arms or emblems, while commercial interests employ such devices as trademarks, corporate brands, or a picture of their factory or office building. These letterheads vary greatly in style and design, but all serve as a representative of--and a statement about--the agency, firm or person sending the letter. Since the letterhead is the first thing that confronts the reader of a letter, it has to present a good face so as to reflect well upon the writer. These artistic creations are like "paper ambassadors" for the public and private sector, bestowing authority and importance upon the originator of the letter. Because a piece of stationery is going to be the government's representative or a business's sales agent, it has to be dressed up to impress the client.

The letterhead traces its ancestry back to the time when some unknown medieval calligrapher, working on a manuscript, decided to start one of his

To our readers: The editor would like to apologize for the irregular publication schedule Mapline has followed over the past two years. Economic constraints have been partly to blame. For the nearly twenty years of its existence Mapline has been operated and financed as a public service by the Smith Center. It will continue to operate as a non-profit public service, but it is now necessary for subscriptions to the newsletter to play a more significant role in paying for its publication. Accordingly, beginning with the next issue (number 77), Mapline will be issued only three times each year: in Spring, Summer, and Autumn. For the time being the subscription price will remain the same. However, the discounted price offered to members of map societies has been increased, and we anticipate a general price increase in the not-to-distant future. We believe that Mapline is still a great bargain, and we hope to earn your continued support.

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, David Buisseret.

Mapline is published three times a year by the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography. Annual subscription is \$8.00 for U.S. and North America; \$10.00 elsewhere. Back issues (as available) \$2.00 each. Please address all correspondence to James R. Akerman, Editor, Mapline, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610. ISSN 0196-0881

texts with an enlarged letter. Later, the first letter was embellished by the scribe or his successors, and even color and other ornamentation was added. As this practice of heading written communications evolved, its various manifestations included the headlines of papal bulls, book titles, the mastheads of newspapers and newsletters, and advertising employed by traders and shopkeepers on price lists, announcements, billheads, statements and receipts.

Letterheads--another step in this evolutionary process--appeared in the seventeenth century. Letterheads were initially produced by set type, but soon they were specially created by wood and metal engravers. However, the merchants and artisans that initially employed these devices were not yet a well-developed profession. This fact, coupled with the high cost of paper and mailing, meant that the early letterhead was not commonly used.

The invention of lithography, photography and halftone dot reproduction, greatly reduced the cost of printing designs and pictures, making the use of letterheads more affordable. These advancements, along with the rise of industry, the emergence of reliable postal services, improvements in paper manufacturing, and increasing literacy rates, meant that written communication was made cheaper, easier, and in greater demand. Consequently, by the nineteenth century decorative illustrations were regular features at the top of American commercial paper and governmental correspondence.

Because of its growing commonality, by mid-century certain parties sought something in addition to the standard letterhead to make their stationery stand out from the sheets of competitors or assume greater prominence as official pronouncements. Some businesses and governments looked to maps or bird's-eye views to give them that distinctive edge. The first approach was to put a small map or view on the front of the stationery along with the standard details. Because this practice displaced some information that was deemed essential for a letterhead, the cartographic figures were soon transferred to the back of the paper where they could be presented in larger format. In a few rare cases, the maps and views were even relocated to the backside of the envelope.

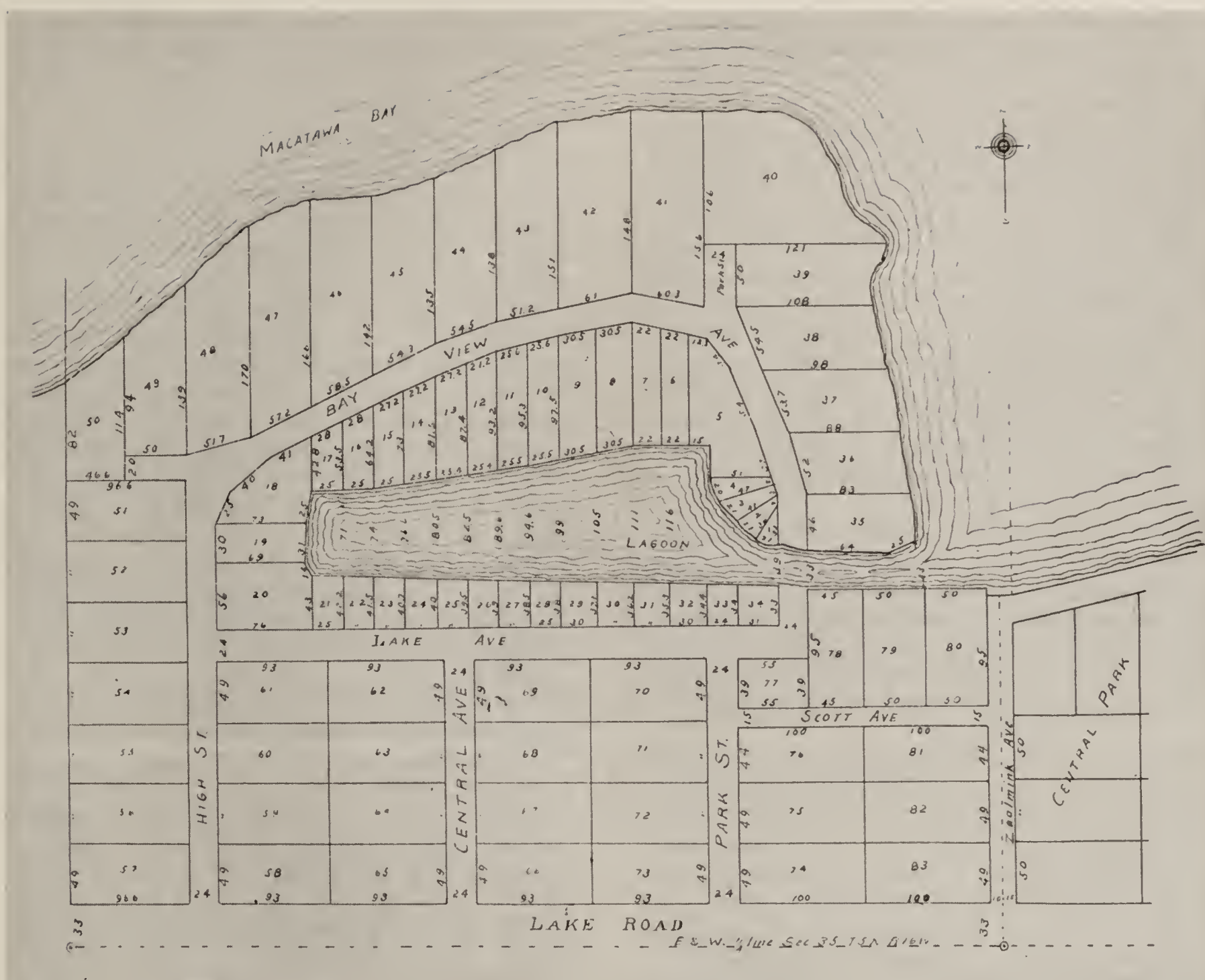
The use of cartographic images in stationery was an embellishment that required extra expense, so its adoption was not very widespread. This fact is reflected in the holdings of the State Archives of



Map of Chicago and West Michigan Ry. Detroit, Lansing & Northern R.R. and leased lines and connections (1892). Courtesy, State Archives of Michigan.

Michigan, where twenty years of collecting the genre have turned up only about 80 examples of such works from our state. The earliest specimen dates from around 1867, and the most recent find is of 1977 vintage.

Of the total ensemble in the Archives, 31% are from sources north of the Straits of Mackinac and 69% are from the institutions south of that waterway. Not surprisingly, the most common depiction is of Michigan in its entirety, with representations of



LOTS FOR SALE IN BAY VIEW PARK

Located on South Shore of Macatawa Bay,--opposite Waukazoo Inn

B. L. SCOTT, Owner.

Lots for Sale in Bay View Park (1902). Courtesy, State Archives of Michigan.

the Upper and Lower Peninsulas individually running a close second. The region that is most often portrayed on stationery is the Grand Traverse area, a popular pleasuring ground at most times of the year.

Railroads were the first to adopt this art form in Michigan. About ten lines are represented in the Archives' collection, the average date for the business being 1891. Railroads were particularly fond of

putting maps on their stationery, since maps could show the geographical layout of their tracks and the variety of communities they served.

Chronologically, after the railroads it was the Michigan business and manufacturing community that began using maps on stationery. The average specimen from this groups in the holdings dates from 1912. Most of the non-transportation enterprises employing cartographic stationery were mer-

chants and lumber companies. These firms or establishments used maps and views to indicate their locations in a town or region, or their respective spheres of operation.

Closely following these firms were Michigan real estate dealers. The sample of letters from this group are dated 1913 on average. Not surprisingly, the maps on these sheets of paper show the community, tract or region being promoted by the agent or concern writing the letter. In some cases, even the land holdings of a particular firm are featured cartographically on the stationery.

Michigan hotels and resorts were next in the sequence of businesses to put maps on their stationery, the average specimen from this group being written in 1917. Cartography communicated a business's exact location to tourists or emphasized the attractions of the area it served.

The next category of institutions to use maps on stationery was chambers of commerce, with the average sample from the Archives' holdings dating around 1927. Because these Michigan business or civic associations existed for the purpose of promoting a specific community, the maps on their letters show their hometown in some detail or depict its location in a regional context.

The last classification of users for maps on stationery is local government. This is the most recent group to adopt the technique, the average selection preserved in the Archives being from about 1940. Not surprisingly, the cartographic illustrations used in these cases show the administrative unit represented by the writing official, usually a Michigan county, township or municipality. Generally speaking, the more modern the piece of stationery, the less detailed the map will be.

The era just before World War I was the period when the Michigan map was most commonly found on stationery. Changing styles and tastes have led to a decline in the practice during subsequent decades. Maps on stationery have therefore an increasing appeal to collectors of historical ephemera. A visit to rare book stores and antiquarian paper shows will sometimes enable one to find such items for sale at anywhere from \$2.00 to \$20.00, depending upon their date, condition, and rarity.

To archives, libraries, and historical societies the maps on stationery have a different value. Most of these cartographic representations were custom made to convey some sort of message. Because of

this fact, some of the maps show information about a place or region that cannot be found anywhere else. This characteristic makes the plans and images on letters of likely interest to researchers.

Given the potentially unique character of the maps found on stationery, it is the practice of the State Archives to treat them in the same manner as maps of a more conventional nature. Whenever a depiction of the Michigan physical or cultural landscape appears on a letter--be it a bird's-eye view or a standard planimetric design--we catalog the item as though it were a separately issued published map. So far as I am aware, the State Archives is the only institution in Michigan (and perhaps even in the country) to treat maps on stationery with this kind of respect. Though these cartographic productions represent just a small fraction of our 11,000 catalogued maps, they do constitute a rare and interesting component of the overall holdings. Anyone wishing to see these unusual maps, or wanting to donate additional samples to the collection, is encouraged to visit or contact the State Archives of Michigan at 717 West Allegan in Lansing, MI 48918.

LeRoy Barnett
State Archives of Michigan

Smith Center Announcements

In August 1994, Tom Willcockson, who had been our administrative assistant and illustrator for several years, left the fold. Fortunately, we still see Tom from time to time, but he is now pursuing his career as a free-lance illustrator full-time out of his Woodstock, Illinois, home. Tom specializes in historical cartography and illustration. For information about his services, write Mapcraft, 731 Margaret Drive, Woodstock, IL 60098 (815-337-7137).

A generous gift from Rand McNally & Co. has made it possible for Jim Akerman to begin planning an exhibit devoted to the automobile road map and automobile tourism in the United States. The exhibit, tentatively titled "Paper Trails: Maps, Highways, and American Journeys in the Twentieth Century,"

will explore the ways in which maps and automobile tourism shaped and reflected Americans' understanding of space and American history and culture in the twentieth century.

David Buisseret's edition of the Ninth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography, *Rural Images: The Estate Plan in the Old and New Worlds*, has been accepted for publication by the University of Chicago Press. The volume is now undergoing copy-editing by the press, and is expected to appear in 1996.

David has been very active in offering courses to the Newberry's enlarged Lyceum adult education program. In the Fall he offered "The Cartographic Revolution." This Spring he will offer "Jamaica Viewed," a survey of the history of Jamaica using a variety of visual sources.

Briefly Noted

Conferences and Exhibitions

The Second Annual International Miami Map Fair for collectors, hobbyists, and map dealers will be held at the Historic Museum of Southern Florida on 24-25 February 1995. The keynote speaker for the event will be Francis Herbert, Curator of Maps, The Royal Geographical Society, London. Space is limited. For registration information, write the Map Fair Coordinator, Marcia Kanner, at The Historical Museum of Southern Florida, 101 West Flagler Street, Miami, FL 33130, or call her at 305-375-1492.

Fellowships and Awards

The Barbara Petchenik Prize for children's cartography was created by the International Cartographic Association in 1993 as a memorial for Barbara Petchenik, who had been Vice President of the ICA. Children under 16 years old are invited to produce a drawing related to a given theme. The prize is awarded during an ICA conference or an ICA general assembly. The awarded drawings are submitted to UNICEF as greeting cards. In 1993, children from 27 nations participated in the compe-

tition. The theme of the 1995 competition is "A World Map." The drawings will be selected by national committees by 1 June 1995 for the competition, to be held at the 17th International Cartographic Conference in Barcelona, 3-9 September 1995. There will be five awards--one for each continent. For information about the competition in the United States, write A. Jon Kimerling, Chair, USNC/ICA, Department of Geosciences, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331.

The second annual Walter W. Ristow Prize will be awarded in 1995 by the Washington Map Society to two outstanding graduate level or undergraduate research papers or bibliographic studies related to the history of cartography or map librarianship. Students may be in their first post-doctoral year. Papers must have been completed in fulfillment of requirements for course work, should be fully documented, and should be no more than 10,000 words. The first place winner will receive a prize of \$400 and the runner up, \$200. Entries must be postmarked by 15 March 1995 to Nancy Goodin Miller, Walter W. Ristow Essay Prize, 406 St. Lawrence Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20901.

Works in Progress

The History of Cartography Project

On 8 December 1994, *The History of Cartography*, Volume 2, Book 2, *Cartography in the Traditional East and Southeast Asian Societies*, was launched by reception here at the Newberry sponsored by the University of Chicago Press. The gala evening allowed David Woodward, the project's director, and his hard-working staff a moment of celebration and praise before returning to the work already begun on the next few books in the series. *Cartography in the Traditional African, American, Arctic, Australia, and Pacific Societies* (vol. 2.3), for which G. Malcolm Lewis is co-editor is progressing well, as is *Cartography in the European Renaissance* (vol. 3). Major funding for the History of Cartography Project has been provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Science Foundation, but the project relies as well on the support of other public and private sources, not the least of which are gifts (both large and small) from individuals. *Mapline* urges those wishing to join the ranks of the project's supporters

to write for further information to: The History of Cartography, Department of Geography, 550 N. Park St., University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706-1491 (phone 608-263-3992; fax 608-263-0762). Gifts are tax deductible and matched by the NEH. Checks (sent to the above address) should be made out to The University of Wisconsin Foundation, a non-profit organization.

On the internet's MAPHIST listserv, Tony Campbell reports that the *Bibliothèque Nationale* (Paris) is contemplating the publication of all of its 750 portolan atlases and charts on two CDs, including the several works held outside the BN's map department (*Cartes et Plans*). Another *Cartes et Plans* project, he reports, is a projected catalogue of the Roland Bonaparte collection (belonging to the *Société de Géographie* but deposited in the BN) covering nineteenth century African exploration. A novel element of this work will be the indexing of major natural features occurring on the maps, as well as tribal information.

An *Atlas of the Greek and Roman World*, which will be the first major classical atlas completed since the 1870s, is currently being compiled by a team of 70 scholars worldwide under the direction of Professor Richard J. A. Talbert (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill). The project is sponsored by the American Philological Association with the support of the American Academy in Rome, the American School of Classical Studies, Athens, and the Archaeological Institute of America. Scheduled for publication by Princeton University Press in 1999, when complete, the folio atlas will comprise 165 pages of maps of mostly double-page maps (designed with the assistance of Donnelley Geosystems) and a gazetteer. A supplementary Map-by-Map Directory with expository text and detailed reference materials for scholars will be published in print and on disk. Five principal periods of historical change will be represented by distinctive colors. A large print run is envisaged, selling at a price which will put purchase of a personal copy within the reach of individuals. Financial support for the project has come chiefly from the American Philological Association and the National Endowment for the Humanities, but additional funding including that from private donors is essential. For further information contact Secretary/Treasurer, American Philological Association, Department of Classics, College of the Holy Cross,

Worcester, MA 01610-2395 (phone 508-793-2203; fax 508-793-3428); or Richard J.A. Talbert, Classical Atlas Project, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-1403.

The Map Collector

The Map Collector magazine and its Associate Editor are celebrating their 70th birthdays together. A unique coincidence has meant that Dr. Helen Wallis, retired Map Librarian of the British Library, London, who has been Associate Editor of *The Map Collector* since her retirement eight years ago, celebrates her 70th birthday at the same time as the magazine nears publication of its 70th issue (Spring 1995). Dr. Wallis was awarded an OBE in 1986 for her services to librarianship. She has written and published many articles on the history of antique maps and is author of several books including *Cartographical Innovations: An International Handbook of Mapping Terms to 1900*. Her latest work is the *Historian's Guide to Early British Maps*, published by the Royal Historical Society. *The Map Collector* is an international magazine for collectors, dealers and researchers of early maps. For further information, write *The Map Collector*, 48 High Street, Tring, Herts HP23 5BH, England.

Historic Urban Plans

Prof. John W. Reps (Cornell University) founded *Historic Urban Plans*, a venture dedicated to the publication of facsimiles of historic plans and views of American cities and towns, as well as selected general maps of North America from the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries, in 1964. After thirty years under his personal proprietorship, the business has been sold to *Historic Urban Plans, Inc.*, an Ithaca, New York, corporation. Dr. Reps is the author of eleven books on the history of urban form. His frustration with the lack of useful facsimiles of cartographic resources he required to research his first book, *The Making of Urban America*, inspired *Historic Urban Plans*. Since its formation, his venture has made a significant contribution to alleviating that problem, publishing more than 400 titles. *Historic Urban Plans* has been a major catalyst in the growth of the interest in the history of cartography in North America over the past three decades, for which Dr. Reps deserves congratulation.

Map Societies and Clubs

An organizational meeting for a new regional organization for map enthusiasts, **The Arizona Map Society**, was held in March 1994. For further information about the society, write Jack Mount, Science-Engineering Library, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; or Sy Amkraut, 250 N. Maguire Ave., Suite 409, Tucson, AZ 85710.

The **Road Map Collectors of America** is a new non-profit organization exclusively for road map collectors. The objectives of the RMCA will be to provide a nation-wide network for road map collectors, to facilitate map-trading among the members, and, generally, to provide members with the opportunity to get to know others who share this collecting interest. For further information write or call Dick Bloom, RMCA, Box 246, Pine River, WI 54965 (phone 414-566-2022).

Obituary

Clara Egli LeGear (1896-1994)

Clara Egli LeGear, an employee of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress for 47 years; author-compiler of volumes 5-9 of *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress* (1958-92), *United States Atlases* (2 volumes, 1950-53), *Maps: Their Care, Repair and Preservation in Libraries* (1949); and a founding member of the Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association; died 8 November 1994 at the age of 98. Starting in 1914, her association with the Library of Congress spanned 80 years. While with the Geography and Map Division, she was involved in every aspect of map librarianship (cataloging, reference, acquisition, and administration), serving in a variety of positions including cataloguer, reference librarian, assistant and acting chief (1931-45), librarian in charge of cartographic acquisitions, bibliographer, head of reference section, and honorary consultant in historical cartography.

She was active in a number of professional organizations including the Special Libraries Association, Society of Woman Geographers, Association of American Geographers, and the American Geographical Society. She was honored with the Association of American Geographers' Meritorious Achievement Award in 1952, the Special Library Association's Geography and Map

Division Honors Award in 1957, and the Library of Congress' Distinguished Achievement Award in 1961. She was also the first recipient of the American Library Association's C.S. Hammond Company Library Award in 1961 and was designated an Honorary Fellow of the American Geographical Society in 1968. Of her various professional associations, her most significant contributions were made to the Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association. She was one of the individuals involved in the founding of the Division, which was the first such professional organization for map librarians in the United States.

Ronald E. Grim, Library of Congress

Newberry Acquisitions: The Fitzgerald Polar Collection

The Newberry announces the donation of Gerald F. Fitzgerald's arctic and antarctic collection, comprising roughly 900 books and 300 maps. Well known in the Chicago region as a successful banker and avid map collector, Mr. Fitzgerald has long been a friend of the library's map collection and currently serves as a Newberry President's Fellow. Mr. Fitzgerald's previous donations to the library have included early maps of North America, Illinois, and Chicago. In November a ceremony hosted by library president Charles Cullen and special collections curator Bob Karrow commemorated Jerry's generous gift and continued support.

The Fitzgerald polar collection spans the sixteenth through twentieth centuries, and is particularly rich in materials describing British exploration of the poles after 1800. As a result, Newberry holdings are well complemented, especially as they relate to the discovery and exploration of the Americas and the history of cartography. Texts describing nineteenth century exploration of Alaska and the Canadian Arctic dovetail well with Newberry collections in the history of contact

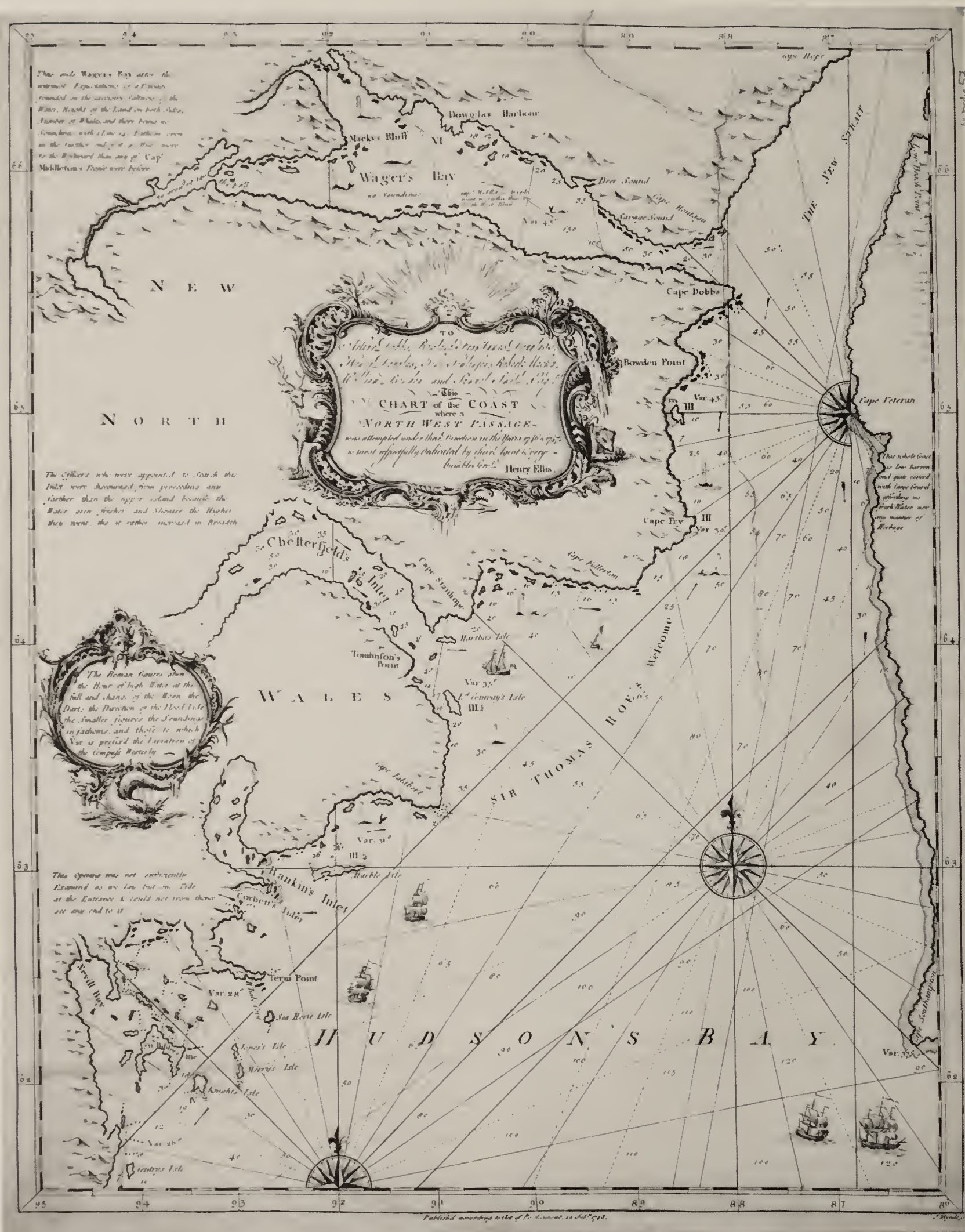


Figure 1. Henry Ellis (1721-1806). *To Arthur Dobbs ... This chart of the coast where a North West Passage was attempted ...* J. Mynde sc. (London, 1748). Fitzgerald Polar Collection, the Newberry Library.

between indigenous and European peoples. A number of original paintings, posters, and artifacts are part of the collection, including tiny fragments from John Franklin's ships, abandoned by his doomed men in the McClintock Channel in 1848. Another curious piece is a storage claim check with the name "Byrd" attached to a pair of mukluks.

Among the more unusual maps is Henry Ellis's 1748 chart of northern Hudson Bay (Figure 1). Ellis sailed as a surveyor in William Moor's 1746 expedition and his map neatly illustrates wishful thinking about discovering a Northwest Passage. The map vindicates Christopher Middleton in his celebrated controversy with Arthur Dobbs, an influential proponent of northwestern exploration. Though Dobbs had recommended Middleton to lead the British Admiralty's 1741 expedition, he later accused him of lying about the navigability of the Wager River, believing that Middleton conspired with the Hudson's Bay Company to corner future profits along a new trade route. The Ellis map shows the

Wager River to be too narrow and shallow to lead to the Pacific. However, Ellis introduces new speculation about a northern passage in *A Voyage to Hudson's Bay* (London, 1748), implying wrongly that the Chesterfield Inlet might be an important link in a route through Canada. A much reduced version of this map is bound into the Ellis book, but does not include the notes or soundings found on the Fitzgerald map.

A cursory search revealed only two other recorded copies of the larger map, at Brown University and the British Museum. The copy reproduced here was originally part of the polar map collection of James Mann Wordie (1889-1962), a noted antarctic explorer and president of the Royal Geographic Society. Wordie's map collection was acquired by Fitzgerald from Maggs Brothers in February 1994.

Much more common is the British Admiralty's 1910 ice chart of Antarctica (Figure 2). This map is remarkable for its clever display of climatological,



Figure 2. Detail of: Great Britain. Admiralty, *Ice Chart of the Southern Hemisphere*. Plate no. 1241. 1910 ed. (London: Admiralty, 1874-). Fitzgerald Polar Collection, the Newberry Library.

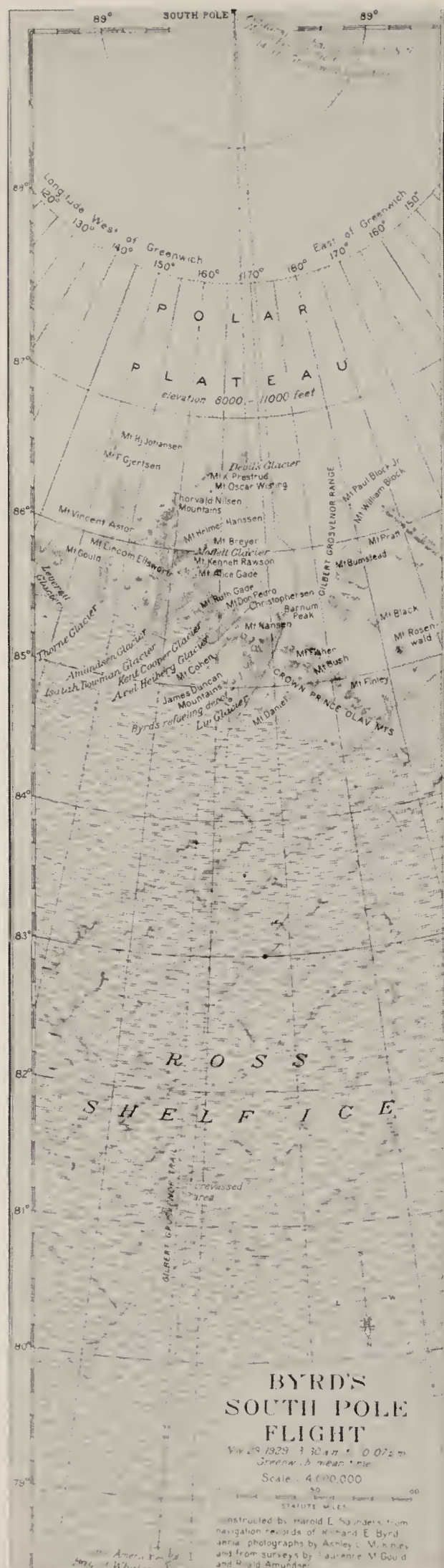


Figure 3. National Geographic Society. *Byrd's South Pole flight: Nov. 29, 1929* Inset trimmed from *The Antarctic regions*. Issued in *National Geographic* 62 (October 1932), opp. 484. Inscribed by Richard Byrd to "Maurey[?]." Fitzgerald Polar Collection, the Newberry Library.

hydrographic, and geographic data collected in the period 1772-1909, and bracketed by expeditions led by James Cook and Ernest Shackleton. Unique symbols are used to indicate the extent of pack ice during individual months of the year. A generalized summary of ice conditions is accomplished with the use of a light hand wash showing ice-free waters, appearing on the chart as a wavering blue ring circling the pole. Two irregular ovals show freeze lines encountered by aircraft during January-February and July-August. Little arrows resembling minnows indicate the direction of currents; these in turn are peppered with figures recording average speeds in nautical miles.

The outlines of a continent buried in ice were gradually revealed through the discoveries of British, American, French, Scandinavian, and German parties. The Admiralty's ice chart meticulously presents the combined observations of several expeditions, underscoring a scientific tenacity to explore the region. This determination is mirrored in the map's long publishing history. Based on an 1866 compilation and first published in 1874, it was subsequently revised and re-issued in 1897 and 1910 to incorporate the results of later explorations. Shackleton's furthest southern penetration is shown here, less than 100 miles from his goal, in his frustrated attempt to reach the pole in 1909. Roald Amundsen would claim the prize just two years later.

The last map reproduced here was trimmed from a larger 1932 National Geographic map of Antarctica, and shows the route of the first flight to the South Pole in 1929 (figure 3). A faint inscription reads: "Dear Maurey[?] -- Here is your mountain. It is an historical landmark -- the western portal of one of the famous glaciers of history. With it goes my best wishes. Richard Byrd."

Byrd's account of the flight in *Little America: Aerial Exploration in the Antarctic* (New York, 1930) describes in detail the last minute navigation improvised to pass over the "Hump" leading to the vast polar plateau. The Fitzgerald collection includes two autographed copies of the first edition of Byrd's book, one printed as part of a presentation issue limited to 1,000 copies. The text describes following the unexplored Liv Glacier on the approach to the pole, and returning over Axel Heiberg Glacier to Byrd's base in the Bay of Whales. Neither "Maurey" nor his mountain (apparently not marked on the map) have yet been identified. However, Byrd is probably referring to a peak flanking one of these glaciers, which flow through the Queen Maud Mountains to the Ross Ice Shelf. The appearance and curt text of Byrd's handwriting on the map suggests that he may have sent additional inscribed copies to other friends and colleagues.

The Fitzgerald polar book and map collections are described in separate catalogs. Interested readers are welcome to address their questions to the Newberry's Department of Special Collections.

Patrick A. Morris, the Newberry Library

References

Byrd, Richard Evelyn. *Little America: Aerial Exploration in the Antarctic*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1930.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1959-1960, ed. S.v. "Dobbs, Arthur," "Ellis, Henry," and "Middleton, Christopher."

Ellis, Henry. *A Voyage to Hudson's Bay*. London: Printed for H. Whitridge, at the Royal Exchange, 1748.

Mirsky, Jeannette. *Northern Conquest: The Story of Arctic Exploration from Earliest Times to Present*. London: Hamish Hamilton, 1934.

Newby, Eric. *The Rand McNally Atlas of World Exploration*. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1975.

Recent Publications

Mapping it Out: Expository Cartography for the Humanities and Social Sciences/Mark Monmonier. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993. Xiii, 301p., illus.; hbk. ISBN 0-226-53416-2, \$37; pbk. 0-226-53417-0, \$15.95.

In this new book, Mark Monmonier again reaches beyond the conventional limits of his academic specialty of cartography to share his expertise with others, this time with authors and editors in the humanities and social sciences. Opening with a brief argument for the value of adding maps to books and articles, he spends the rest of the volume telling how to choose and make the appropriate maps for the subject. He devotes entire chapters to topics such as "Statistical Maps," "Mapping Movement, Change, and Process," and "Cartographic Sources and Map Compilation." Recognizing that many (nearly all?) of his readers will not or cannot execute their own maps, Monmonier thoughtfully adds an appendix on "Working with a Cartographic Illustrator." This excellent how-to book is a valuable addition to the University of Chicago Press's series "Chicago Guides to Writing, Editing, and Publishing." Any reader of *Mapline* can enjoy this book, but what we all should do is recommend it (give it?) to writers

and editors we know in hope they will get the message and urge them to get on with the map making. (J.L.)

Pläne und Grundrisse amerikanischer Städte (1556-1945)/Wolfram Klaus. Kartographische Bestandsverzeichnisse, 6. Berlin: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin - Preussischer Kulturbesitz, 1992. 362p. ISSN 0233-0407; ISBN 3-88053-044-0. DM 48 from Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Postfach 1312, O-1086 Berlin, Germany.

This is the latest volume in a series of extremely useful bibliographies of city plans and views, based on the collections of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, which from 1945 to 1989 functioned as the national library of East Germany. Earlier volumes in the series, which began in 1972, treated cities in the old DDR, in Socialist countries of Europe, Capitalist countries of Europe, and Africa. The bibliographies are all arranged alphabetically by town name (with generous cross-references) and describe the maps in succinct (and perfectly adequate) entries of 2 - 5 lines each. Separate maps as well as maps in atlases and books are listed. Naturally, the Berlin collections were fullest for European towns (the listing for towns of Western Europe ran to over 13,000 titles) and the present compilation of 2,087 titles can only present the beginnings of a comprehensive list. But the catholicity of inclusion and the eclectic mix of European, English and American books which were drawn upon guarantees an interesting assortment of famous and obscure towns. (R.K.)

Bibliografie van de Geschiedenis van de Kartografie van de Nederlanden [Bibliography of the History of Cartography of the Netherlands]/Peter van den Krogt, Marc Hameleers, Paul van den Brink. Utrecht: HES Publishers, 1993. 418 p., pbk. ISBN 90-6194-158-X. Dfl. 69.50 from HES Publishers, Postbus 129, 3500 AC Utrecht, The Netherlands.

This bibliography has the ambitious aim of documenting the entire range of writings on Netherlandic cartography, covering the maps and mapping of the Netherlands (including overseas territories), maps and mapping produced in the Netherlands, and contributions to the history of cartography of any area made by Dutchmen. The introduction (in Dutch and English) defines these parameters fully and points out the difficulty of making clear distinctions between these categories.

The compilers define the Netherlands as the area of the former Seventeen Provinces, more or less the present Benelux region, so the bibliography documents not only the flourishing map trade in Amsterdam but also that, at an earlier period, of Antwerp. The entries are arranged in nine sections: 1) General works, documentation, bibliography, and collections; 2) Historiography; 3) Cartographic documents [a thematic approach to the outward aspects of maps]; 4) Map production [including surveying]; 5) Cartographers; 6) Cartographic documents made in the Netherlands; 7) Cartographic documents of the Netherlands; 8) Cartography of overseas territories and voyages; and 9) Studies in Dutch on non-Dutch subjects. The total number of documents cited is somewhat less than the 4,564 entries, since a number are repeated under two rubrics (name of cartographer and area mapped, for example). Three indices--to authors, to cartographers, and to areas--round out the book. Any bibliography with the temerity to attempt to be exhaustive invites nit-picking critics to find things the compilers missed. As a test, I played that game and came up with a dozen or so articles (some on some pretty obscure cartographers) that had escaped their net. But this is a minor (and utterly predictable) quibble. What we have here is a superb guide to the literature on one of the most cartographically active cultures on earth, a book that forms a perfect companion to Lothar Zögner's *Bibliographie zur Geschichte der deutschen Kartographie* (1984). We can only hope that these pioneering works will be joined soon by others devoted to yet other cartographic hearths. (R.K.)

Drie generaties Blaeu: Amsterdamse cartografie en boekdrukkunst in de zeventiende eeuw/Marijke Donkersloot-de Vrij. Zutphen: Walburg Pers; Amsterdam: Rijksmuseum 'Nederlands Scheepvaartmuseum,' 1992. 83 p., 17 b & w, 8 color plates; pbk. ISBN 906011-817-0. Dfl. 24.50 from Walburg Pers, postbus 222, 7200 AE Zutphen, Netherlands.

This attractive little book was inspired by an exhibition at the Netherlands Maritime Museum in 1992, but it is not an exhibition catalog. It traces the lives and principal works of three generations of Blaeus, from the patriarch Willem Janszoon (1571-1638) to his grandson Joan II (1650-1712). Over a period of more than a hundred years, the house of Blaeu was synonymous with the best in Dutch cartography (work that extended to globes, armillary

spheres, and instruments) but Donkersloot-de Vrij notes as well the non-cartographic products of their press, including important printings of Dutch writers, editions of classical texts, and a sufficient variety of religious books to earn the wrath of both Catholics and Calvinists. While most illustrations are cartographic, the text is concerned more with biography and social history than with cartographic minutiae. We learn, for instance, that Joan I (1599-1673) was the first printer to be involved in the city government of Amsterdam, in which he held several offices, and that he invested in the Virginia slave trade. This is a good, solid survey that deserves an English translation. (R.K.)

Charting the Inland Seas: A History of the U.S. Lake Survey/Arthur M. Woodford. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1994. 282p., illus.; hbk. ISBN 0-8143-2499-1.

This book takes us from the beginning of the survey, in 1841 under the aegis of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to 1970, when it was absorbed into the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The first phase of the work was finished by 1882, when 76 charts had been produced and lake depths were shown to 18 feet. However, a combination of larger boats and a lower water-level in the Lakes soon made these early charts unsatisfactory, and work began again in 1892. This time all kinds of ancillary problems were tackled, including the vexed question of what makes lake water-levels change. Woodford carries the tale along in a sprightly way, mentioning such little-known aspects of the Survey's work as its plotting for the first time of a huge and dangerous shoal in Lake Superior as late as 1941, or its huge output of maps of all kinds during the Second World War. (D.B.)

The Historical Atlas of the Congresses of the Confederate States of America: 1861-1865/Kenneth C. Martis. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1994. 157p., 45 maps; hbk. ISBN 0-13-389115-1, \$75.

Even those who infer a broad scope from the title of this atlas are likely to underestimate its breadth of subject matter and the depth of its data. There are forty-five maps, forty-eight tables, and five appendices. As would be expected, there are maps of the confederacy's congressional districts (nearly all different from those that had been used

earlier for elections to the U.S. House of Representatives) and its elections. In addition, there is a chapter devoted to roll-call voting on seven different issues (e.g., foreign affairs, conscription), and there are maps that give background information (e.g., land values, distribution of slaves), maps that correlate political party strengths and voting in the 1860 U.S. presidential election with confederate elections, and most fascinating and important, a series of maps that relate federal military occupation to confederate electoral activity. The five appendices cover electoral procedures and a lot of data on the elections (e.g., statistics, names of candidates and vote totals, returns from military units). Not every reader will enjoy every color used by cartographer Gyula Pauer (the raspberry is a powerful hue), but no one can complain that the colors are not distinctive; overall, the maps are admirably clear and easy to read. This atlas belongs in every reference collection that serves readers interested in the American Civil War. (J.L.)

Calendar

9 March 1995, 5:00 p.m.

Maps and Society lecture series, The Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London: Richard Talbert (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), "China and Rome: The Awareness of Space."

16 March 1995, 5:30 p.m.

The Chicago Map Society, The Newberry Library: Thomas Bassett (Dept. of Geography, University of Illinois) and Philip Porter (Dept. of Geography, University of Minnesota), "Constructing and Deconstructing the Mountains of Kong in 19th Century Maps of Africa."

11 April 1995, 7:00 p.m.

Washington Map Society, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress: Richard Stephenson (retired, Library of Congress), "Colonel James Wood: The Founding of Winchester."

20 April 1995, 5:30-7:00 p.m.

The Chicago Map Society, Polish Museum of America, 849 N. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, IL 60622:

A tour of the exhibit: "Maps of Poland in the Polish Museum of America," hosted by Ed and Teresa Hintzke and Joanna Janowska (Director of the Polish Museum of America)

20 April 1995, 5:00 p.m.

Maps and Society lecture series, The Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London: Mary Sponberg Pedley (Clements Library, University of Michigan), "'I wish you good health and good sales': Jefferys and Faden Correspond with Their Continental Counterparts, 1773-1783."

9-13 May 1995

A joint meeting of the Western Association of Map Libraries and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives will be held at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

25 May 1995, 5:00 p.m.

Maps and Society lecture series, The Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London: Evelyn Edson (Piedmont Virginia Community College), "Time on the Map: Medieval Unity of Space and Time."

3-9 September 1995

The 17th International Cartographic Conference convenes in Barcelona, Spain. General information about the conference is available from A. Jon Kimerling, Chair, USNC/ICA, Department of Geosciences, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331; or from ICC'95 International Cartographic Conference, Conference Service, Balmes, 209-211, E-08006 Barcelona, Spain (phone (34 3) 218 87 58; fax (34 3) 218 89 59).

11-16 September 1995

The 16th International Conference on the History of Cartography will meet in Vienna, Austria. Contact: 16th International Conference on the History of Cartography, c/o Austrian National Library, Map Department and Globe Museum, Josefplatz 1, A-1015 Vienna, Austria.

8-11 October 1995

The 14th International Symposium, International Map Collectors' Society, will be held in association with the California Map Society, San Francisco. Contact: Alfred W. Newman, 1414 Mariposa St., Vallejo, CA 94590; phone & fax (707) 642-9091.

Map Talk

The Bellman's Speech

The Bellman himself they all praised to the skies--
Such a carriage, such ease and such grace!
Such solemnity, too! One could see he was wise,
The moment one looked in his face!

He had bought a large map representing the sea,
Without the least vestige of land:
And the crew were much pleased when they found
it to be
A map they could all understand.

"What's the good of Mercator's North Poles and
Equators,
Tropics, Zones, and Meridian Lines?"
So the Bellman would cry: and the crew would
reply
"They are merely conventional signs!"

"Other maps are such shapes, with their islands and
capas!
But we've got our brave Captain to thank"
(So the crew would protest) "that he's bought us
the best--
A perfect and absolute blank!"

Lewis Carroll, *The Hunting of the Snark: an Agony in
Eight Fits* (New York: Macmillan, 1908), pp. 15-17.

(Contributed by David Buisseret)

